





**ANNANDALE CO-OPERATIVE**

### FERRY COMPANY.

Is the Lilyfield Hall, Leichhardt, on Wednesday evening a public meeting of shareholders of the Annandale Co-operative Ferry Company took place, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Tuck, who stated the object in calling the meeting was to receive an emphatic protest against certain alleged irregularities in connection with the recent election of directors of the Annandale Co-operative Ferry Company.

day. He had with other gentlemen present taken the trouble to ascertain the number of shareholders in the company, also the number of shareholders who were not qualified to vote, and also the number of shares which had been taken up since the nominations were called for the position of directors, and there were up to the time of nomination 190 bona fide voters in all. The unqualified shareholders numbered 162, and the number of shareholders who had taken up their shares after the nomination for the election of directors was 71, making a total

123 shareholders in all. There were 123 bona fide shareholders in Belmont and 68 in Anderson. In view of these facts those present could reasonably understand his feelings in the matter when they considered how many shareholders voted at the recent election who, he maintained, were not entitled to vote.

Mr. Peter M'Lehlan made reference to the fact that a meeting being held for the purpose of nominating suitable gentlemen for the position of directors. (The speaker) was requested to stand, and gave the following address:

...other nominations... were given in, but qualified only verbal ones. There were only 19 qualified voters, but they could include his supporters when he was present. It was declared that 22 votes had been recorded from the main from Annandale and Gillingham. He did not wish in any way to reflect on the integrity of the directors, but they must be aware that there was such a thing as a COCA

registered they must be followed out in the early morning. The poll was to close on Thursday, 19th November, at 5 p.m., by order of the presiding officer, and was advertised in the *Herald*, but no notice was placed on the boat stating that the poll would close on Wednesday, 18th, at 11 o'clock in the night. He intended to have the fullest investigation made at the earliest possible date, and concluded by moving.—That this meeting of the shareholders of the Annandale Co-operative Ferry Company protests against the unfair manner in which

The election of directors was conducted." Alderman J. Lonsdale seconded the motion. Alderman D. M. Anderson, Mr. Robert Anderson and Mr. Shaw, lengthily supported the motion which was carried unanimously. Alderman Lonsdale moved,—"That a committee be formed for the purpose of getting a meeting of bona-fide shareholders called for the purpose of taking further action in the matter." This was unanimously agreed to, and the names of the present were then handed in, and it was agreed to

whose expenses incurred should be defrayed by the  
 whole committee, and Mr. Tuck was appointed  
 secretary to the committee.

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## A NEW GAS-SAVER.

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In this age of great inventions, which have in the  
 shape of labour-saving appliances completely revo-  
 lutionised the operations of commercial life, in-  
 ventors have received such attention at the hands

ators' hands as that of light. "More light has been the cry in every avenue of business enterprise, and Goethe's famous dying exclamation found its echo in many prosaic but successful ventures. Gas-saving appliances have had the sanction for the inventor, and in our mind it is gratifying to record a success. Dr. A. M. Stephenson has produced a gas-saver which is almost bound to make its way into the homes of every individual who uses gas for purpose of lighting. This gas-saving apparatus was on exhibition

Norwich chambers in the offices of the Electric  
Patent Gas-saving and Illuminating Company  
yesterday afternoon, and the powers that do  
claimed for the new invention were clearly demon-  
strated by experiment.

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**THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.**

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**TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**  
Sir.—The attitude of Queensland towards foreign

tion has recently been the subject of much confusion, and among the rest I note your reference to the "bearing" federation is expected to have upon the sugar industry of this colony, and the statement that the industry threatens to continue the burden of taxation for ever, and to require in addition the sacrifice of Australian federation. As an ardent federalist, as well as a resident of the North Coast district, thoroughly conversant with the sugar industry, and the people engaged in it, may I be permitted to assure what I consider to be the real bearing or con-

reaction between federation and the sugar industry. If I know anything of the people of the North Coast district I would say that they see that federation is not only in the air, but that it is bound to come, and while many of them are uneasy about its effect upon their industry, most of them realise and the representatives generally speaking are among the number, that it would be unreasonable to expect federation to be delayed on their account. They are well aware that federation means intercolonial trade, with the addition in all probability of protection

tion of the duty throws our local market open to the banana-grown sugar of Queensland, the black cane molasses produced sugar of Java, Fiji, Mauritius and Hongkong, in addition to the Continental beet sugar. Under federation our local market would be flooded with foreign sugar.

open to the surplus sugar of Queensland alone, then every federationist knows at the same time that representative Australia will insist upon accompanying restrictions in connection with the employment of coloured labour and would never allow the product of the Queensland kankana to enter into open competition with that of the white farmers in the southern colony. What form those restrictions will take cannot be foreseen, but I may state that I abstained to declare for federation, considering the injury that would result to the sugar-growers of New South Wales until the policy suggested is

To my mind of enforcing an excise duty on colour-grown sugar in this colony as an antidote to the employment of coloured labour in our own cane fields, and I then saw that the same policy would equally apply to Queensland, and would furnish a solution to the federal difficulty as affecting the interests of the sugarcroppers of this colony.

Leaving aside the position of our sugar farmers, I may not be amiss to consider the effect which recent legislation in New South Wales in connection with the abolition of the sugar duty and the exclusion

Queensland has upon the attitude of Queensland towards Federation. Let us then take up the selfish aspect which unfortunately influences more than it should the colonies as well as individuals, in these federal proposals, and ask what it is that Queensland has to gain by federation and what to lose. Undoubtedly her principal gain will be an open market in Australia for her principal product. Her injury or loss on the other hand, will be the interference or restriction which the federal representatives will for a certain time place on her State regulations for the employment

of coloured labour before they allow the free market of Australia. But Mr. Reid is about to open a new market for the most popular colony in the federated Queensland sugar-growers without satisfactory compensation to the labour force. He is likewise forwarding for Royal assent a bill which, when it becomes law, will prevent the immigration of any more Asiatics to the sugar districts of New South Wales, and, what more, would a second blow to the way of offering Queenslanders a steady flow from his sister colonies.

I say nothing in this letter about the fallacy of the suggestion or advice given so freely to the sugar-farmers of the North Coast to go to the South and take up a new and totally different industry; but before I conclude I would remind your readers that the 1600 or 1800 farmers named in the sugar industry, as well as

the thousands of tradespeople and workers of all kinds who are connected with them and their industry, stand to-day aghast at the position they have taken, and are almost paralysed with their prospect that federation, though it would give the Queensland planter the advantage of a tropical and more favourable climate, would at least put New South Wales on a fair footing as regards the Fijian, the kanaka, the Hindoo, and that, at any rate, would be an incomparable boon. And, finally, the six or seven hundred Hindoos and kanakas who have during

three or four years found their way into the sugar district of this colony, will find on the 1st June 1890, when the first installment of the duty is removed, that their labour is no longer at a discount, but there will be a general scramble among the whole of the farmers, instead of, as at present, a mere scion, to have the Hindoos and Kanakas on their farms, and to employ them in self-defence against the white labour.

I have so far given three addresses on the sugar industry and coloured labour question at Newcastle, Newcastle Midland and Weifern, and in each case the

meeting has been carried, with only one dissentient voice. In the case of two of them, and unanimously in the case of the other, a resolution in favour of continuing the duty on the interests of white labour, with an excise duty on local colour-grown sugar. With this experience before me, I am satisfied that the people of New South Wales—the working people especially—will be willing to continue the duty in the interests of white labour; and I am satisfied that it only needs to be put to a vote to be clearly placed before the people and the proposal to levy an excise on local colour-grown sugar.

own sugar instead of abolishing the duty, would sweep the country. I am, &c.,  
T. TEMPLELEY,  
President North Coast Anti-Slavery League, Ballina.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—A man who has advocated the abolishing of the duty on sugar for some years as a portion of his political policy of the country, and who thinks

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**HERALD.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

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